The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,044.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage .... „	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
——— including postage.... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
——— including postage.... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
——— including postage.... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—REPEAT 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

Firstinsertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.		June.	Down.		June July
Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Bussorah	20	4
„ Kurrachee	5	19	„ Fao	20	5
„ Guadur	6	20	„ Bushire	23	7
„ Muscat	9	23	„ Linga	25	9
„ B. Abbas	11	25	„ R. Abbas.....	27	11
„ Linga	12	26	„ Muscat	29	13
„ Bushire	15	29		July	
„ Fao	16	30	„ Guadur	1	15
	July.		„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	17	1	Arrive Bombay.....	7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam.....	19
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo.....	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle	21	„ Pondicherry	
„ Pondicherry		„ Madras.....	24
„ Madras.....	27	„ Galle	
„ Coconada.....	29	„ Colombo.....	27
„ Vizagapatam.....	30	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Bimlipatam.....	30	„ Cochin.....	29
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Carwar.....	2
		Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,290 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. HAMLIN, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast, on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Moulmein, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, NICHOLAS MARDER, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "M. A. EVANS," arrived from London, are requested to send Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the Consignee's risk and expense. The Captain will not hold himself responsible for any portion of the Cargo after it has left the Ship's side, and for which the Boatmen's Receipts have been taken.

JENKIN DAVIS, Commander.

11th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER," Captain DILL, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain DILL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain WATT, from London, re requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain WATT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
4 „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton do.	1 Binocular Glass.
„ Socks.	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Colored do. do.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Clothes Bag.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Travelling Hat.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Courier Bag.
Apollo House.	1 Easy Chair.
	BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.;
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name

on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CLERK, in a Mercantile Office. Salary Rs. 300. Apply to "B. C.," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CHARTER of a first-class full powered STEAMER, not under 200 tons register, nor exceeding 400 tons, and with corresponding horse-power, for the conveyance of Goods and Passengers at intervals of one month, from the Port of Colombo round the Island of Ceylon, touching at the Ports of Galle, Hambantota, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Point Pedro, and Kayts or Jaffna, weather permitting. The vessel to be in good sea-worthy condition, and well found in sails, stores, and ground tackle; to be fully manned with an efficient crew; to be provided with the requisite number of boats; and to have comfortable and airy cabin accommodation, furnished with all requisites. Tenders to state vessel's name and tonnage, when and where built, and present state of repair, and to include an inventory of vessel's stores and furniture, &c., &c.

Such Tenders being marked "Tender for Steamer for a monthly service round the Island," will be received at this Office, until the 30th June next.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Ceylon, 13th May, 1868.

NOTICES.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—No. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price..... Rs. 3 0

Free by post ..... Rs. 3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses, Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Rampart Row, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June next, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive a Statement of the progress of the Liquidation.

2nd.—To consider propositions relative to the disposal of the remaining Assets of the Company.

3rd.—Such other business as the Liquidators may bring before the Meeting.

A Copy of the first will be supplied to every Share holder on applying at the Office of the Company.

JOHN WESTLAKE, } Liquidators.
SORABJEE TAMOOJEE, }

Bombay, No. 6 Rampart Row, 30th May 1868.

WEALE'S SERIES—A fresh supply of this useful Series now received. The following are a few of the more important numbers:—

Architecture, Orders of.....	Rs.	0 12
——— Styles of		1 0
——— Principles of Design		1 8
——— by Vitruvius.....		3 12
Building.....		1 0
Brickmaking.....		1 8
Law of Contracts.....		1 0
Carpentry and Joinery		1 0
Civil Engineering.....		3 0
Combustion of Coal.....		2 0
Erection of Dwelling Houses.....		1 12
Dictionary of Terms in Art.....		3 0
Drainage of Houses and Buildings.....		1 0
Electricity.....		1 0
Electro Metallurgy		1 0
Embanking Lands from the Sea		1 8
Foundations.....		1 0
Hydraulic Engineering.....		2 0
Have decided reduc-		1 12
Logarithms		1 8
Land Surveying		1 8
Masonry.....		1 8
Mathematical Instruments.....		1 0
Roofs.....		1 0
Rivers and Torrents.....		1 12
Pneumatics.....		1 0
Photography		1 0
Steam Engine.....		0 12
Quantities and Measurements.....		0 12
Waterworks.....		2 0
Well Sinking.....		0 12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Malwa is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chuddors (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Puggrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.

Shawl Dealers and Agents

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement and refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority,

D. McL SLATER,

Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

No. 29, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by MR. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are required to be complied with, are,

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

FORM OF ORDER.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, DeChaissan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macclougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazenby's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes for travelling Baths with cover, Jacks, and key, Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets very powerful, Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pestles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Suspended and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridger's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4ft, by 2½ft., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co.

2 2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS, SUDDER BAZAAR, MULKUTTOO, ABYSSINIA.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—In terms of the Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and subsequently sanctioned by the High Court on the 5th instant, the FIRST DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY per SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Bank, 30 Meadow Street, on and after TUESDAY next the 9th instant.

H. G. DUNLOP, } Liquidators.
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY, }

Bombay, 8th June 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Poems*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilkhoe* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS' and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S

ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, GOULD & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General at taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as meaning to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, at noon for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 6, Bankshall Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, on the close of the proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting, called at noon, on that date for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1868, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors.

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, No. 6, Bankshall Street, 19th May 1868.

NOTICE.—DIVIDENDS will be PAYABLE as undernoted, at 24 Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, 16th instant, and on every following TUESDAY, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.:—

On the Estate of S. and N. Nanabhoy, at the rate of 1½ per cent. (2nd Dividend.)

On the Estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee at the rate of 40 per cent.

On the Estate of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, at the rate of 10 per cent.

On the Estate of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, at the rate of 1½ per cent.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Trustees of the
J. A. J. SHAW, } above Estates.
CURSONDASS NENSEE, }

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK, an Insolvent Trader.

UPON hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Attorneys for the Trustee of MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK, I do order that all persons having Claims upon the said Estate do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, with all the necessary documents, to the Trustee, at his Office, No. 2 in Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next, after which date the Trustee will be at liberty to declare a Dividend on Claims which shall then have been admitted without regard to any Claim of which no notice shall then have been received by him.—Dated this 15th day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st.—That it is desirable to transfer the Assets, &c., of this Company to a new Company, to be formed with a Capital of 15 Lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

2nd.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

Moteeram Bhagoobhoy.
Fazil Hubibhoy.
Ramjee Madhowjee.
Ganputram Bhowanishunker.
Khimjee Thackersey.
Abdoolla Meerally.
Hurribhoy Murjeevun.
Moreshwar Janardun.
J. J. David.
Kallidas Mooljee.
M. Dadabhoy.
Ebrahim Bassoon.
Pestonjee Sooklajee.
M. Bazonjee.
Tullockchund Hookumchund.
Jamnadas Gungaram.
Mancharam Gokuldas.
Nasurwanjee Eduljee M.
Davejee

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs	pr sh.		
3,140,038	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	17801 per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	....	Bank of Bombay..	131 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	19 prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Prem. Bank	92½ per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
2,000,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250	12	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoirdt' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	182 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	68 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	63 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
12,500,000	400	130	....	Financial Assn. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	549 per share
1,680,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	760 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do..	170 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	155 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co..	780 per share
....	2,000	1,360	25 p s	Port Canning ..	355
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,200

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,200		Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 pr shar
280,000	2,500	2,500	....	S. Coast and River	
			26	Steam Nav Co ..	425 per share
200,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	300	....	Vingoe Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000		Union Shipping Co.	
			250	Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 1 7/16d. to 1s. 0d.
Do. Cyclist...	Do. do....	2s. 0 3/4d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China... ...	60 days' sight..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cc
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 94½
.. .. ..	1842-43	
.. .. ..	1854-55	}
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½
Ditto per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	109½
Five and half per cent.	... ...	114
Municipal 10 per cent. Loan...	... .	114½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	.. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	...	.. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. 2s 10-8
Bank of England Notes	.. „ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. „ 225
Carolus	.. „ 230
Mexican Dollars	.. „ 220
German Crowns	.. „ 210
Five-Franc Pieces... ...	.. „ 190
Bar Silver	.. „ 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. „ 15-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	.. „ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akote.. }	New ..	235 to 238
Broach...	..	232 to 235
Dholleras.. } Bhownuggur }	..	240 to 242
Veeravalie..	..	235 to 230
Vingoria..	..	232 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned ...	..	245 to 248
Khandeish ... } Barsee ... }	..	235 to 239
Ready Sales	...	575 Candies.
For delivery	...	„
Market dull.		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Walker, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Gregson, Captain, 98th Cameronians, on duty, from Zoolla.
Hobbs, Major, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Zoolla.
Palliser, Major, 10th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Zoolla.
McKellar, Surgeon, 10th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Zoolla.
Greenway, Lieutenant, 10th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Zoolla.
Wyllie, Lieutenant, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Zoolla.
Barnes, Captain, 10th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Zoolla.
Wood, Assistant Surgeon, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Abyssinia.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Fellows, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Stewart, Brigadier General, Bengal Army, to join, to Bengal.
Hoskins, Captain, R. A., on sick certificate, to England.
Walker, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Watt, Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London... ...	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
„ Liverpool... ...	£1 15s. 0d. to £20s. 0d.	£10s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£50s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 12	Winchester	Davison	Annesley Bay, May 25
	Waterwitch.....	Greyston	Annesley Bay, May 2.
	Evelyn	Boag	Calcutta, April 12.
	Sultan (s)	Eyre	Annesley Bay, May 30
	Red Jacket	Pope	Aden, May 26.
	Trafalgar	Stackpool.....	Annesley Bay.
	Attet Rahmon....	Nacoda	Calcutta, May 17.
	Scotia (s).....	Hamlin	Calcutta, May 15.
	Baroda(s).....	Hazelwood	Suez, May 31.
	British Princess..	Stewart	Annesley Bay.
	Fazul Currim...	Leach.....	Annesley Bay.
	Surrey	——	Annesley Bay.
	City of Manchester (s)	Jones	Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 12	Delhi (s)	White.....	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Benas Uanka*, McCann, to Liverpool.
Ship *Beschordaas Ambrosius*, Mossop, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *James*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Fort George*, to Liverpool.
Brig *Son Nyanh*, to Port Natal.
Steamer *Scotia*, to Calcutta.
Steamer *Columbian*, to China.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 16th, at 3 P.M ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the everal Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	June 16th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	„	„	„
China Mail	June 12th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	„	„	„
Penang	„	„	„
Singapore..	„	„	„
Hongkong..	„	„	„
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	June 12th.	„	„
Cape of Good Hope	„	„	„
Natal..	„	„	„
Reunion	„	„	„
St. Helena	„	„	„
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf..	„	„	„
Bussorah	„	„	„
Bagdad	„	„	„
Malabar Coast & Calcutta.	1st & 15th.	„	„
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia :—

Tuesday....June	16	Tuesday....Sept.	22
„ „ „	29	„ ....„	29
„ ....July	6	„ ....October	6
„ ....„	13	„ ....„	13
„ ....„	14	„ ....„	20
„ ....„	21	Saturday.... „	31
„ ....„	24	„ ....Nov.	7
„ ....August	4	„ ....„	14
„ ....„	11	„ ....„	21
„ ....„	18	„ ....„	28
„ ....„	25	„ ....Dec.	5
Tuesday....Sept.	1	„ ....„	12
„ ....„	8	„ ....„	19
„ ....„	15	„ ....„	26

CHINA MAILS.

June	12	October	2
„	26	„	16
July	10	„	30
„	24	November	13
August	7	„	27
„	21	December	11
September	4	„	25
September	18		

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.—For sale, at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, a very powerful and fast BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE and set of SINGLE HARNESS. The Harness is in good repair and the Horse goes well in single or double harness.—To be had cheap ! !

A GOVERNMENT AUCTION of UNAPPROPRIATED ABYSSINIAN STORES, will be held at 12 o'clock noon, in the Colaba Depot Yard, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, until further Notice.
Terms—CASH ; and Lots to be cleared away on the same day.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer.
Abyssinian Branch Office, Colaba Depot, 11th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EVELYN," BOAG, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to pay Freight and send Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature ; as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand.
In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 12th June 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET to be erected in BHOLESHWUR.
Drawings and Specification of the proposed work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender and Bills of Quantities may also be obtained.
Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 1st day of July 1868 addressed to
ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, June, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY has, with the consent of the Mortgagees, contracted to sell to EDULJEE COWASJEE BISNEY, Esquire, all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, bungalow, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Land's-end Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 5,400 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 121, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 957, and bounded on the east by the said Land's-end Road, on the west by the sea shore, on the north by a public road, and on the south by property lately belonging to Mr. B. H. Cama. All persons having any Claim on the abovementioned property, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required, within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at their Office, Church Lane, otherwise the sale will after the expiration of the said period be completed without regard to any such Claims.—Dated this 12th day of June 1868.
DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for Purchaser.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF AHMEDABAD.
In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the GOOJRAT TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).
PURSUANT to an order of the above Court made on the 1st June 1868, NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of RUPEES (35) THIRTY-FIVE per SHARE has been made upon the Contributories of this Company whose names appear upon the said Settled List, and that each of the Contributories is required to pay, within one month from the date hereof, into the Office of the Company at Ahmedabad, the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such Call.
DEENSHAW H.,
Official Liquidator.
Ahmedabad, 9th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz. :—
An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.
The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.
The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.
The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.
The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.
One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.
Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

THE *Times of India* in answering our challenge of Friday last on the two points connected with Bengal Bank affairs on which we asked our contemporary to make good his previous assertions, has replied in two columns of leading type, going over ground already discussed *ad nauseam*, but with statements as indefinite as ever on the points to which we directed his special attention. The *Times of India* is particularly anxious the public should know that nearly two years ago he had a very good opinion of Mr. Dickson and his mode of conducting the affairs of the Bank of Bengal ; but Mr. Dickson having had the misfortune to be concerned in a proposal for amalgamating the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay (though it turned out the latter had hardly anything in the shape of assets to amalgamate with) which fell through, and then having decided to conduct the business of the Bank in Bombay, by an Agency of its own rather than entrust it to any one else,—our contemporary changed his tune, and commenced to abuse from sheer grounds of prejudice, where formerly he admits he had only reason to praise,—the policy and principles of the Bank remaining, meanwhile, entirely unchanged. We do not think it matters much whether the *Times of India* praises or blames the Bank of Bengal, provided his criticisms are fair, but this is precisely what they have not been, and it was entirely in consequence of their misleading character, particularly in reference to home readers, that we thought it worth while to notice his recent misrepresentations at all. Why the *Times of India* cannot give a plain and direct answer to our plain and direct statements must be best known to himself, but his readers may well grumble at having two bewildering columns of print set before them, in which the old phrases are repeated over and over again, but leaving the points at issue pretty much as before. In reference to the Bengal Bank's cash-balance at the head-office on May 12th being under 82 lacs, and the reckless assertion of the *Times* that three of the Bank's large depositors could have emptied its coffers and put it in a fix, we replied that not only no three of the Bank's large depositors could do so, but even the double of three, including Banks as depositors, could not. Instead of confuting this statement the *Times of India* can only reply "it shows sufficient audacity, much more indeed than Mr. Dickson will thank his partisan for." This is not an answer, it is merely an impertinence, and altogether beside the question. The *Times of India's* assertion was to the effect that the Bank of Bengal's balance at Calcutta was under 82 lacs, and that three of its large depositors could have emptied its coffers and put it in a fix. Now, we think there could hardly be a graver accusation than this against the Bengal Bank management if it were true. As the *Times* puts it, it would amount to this, that all the Bank's own capital, the Government balance and the money of ordinaay depositors had been dispersed, and that the balance of cash at the head-office consisted only of the balances of other Banks who could withdraw their balances at a moment's notice "clear its coffers, and put it in a fix." That is what the *Times of India's* assertion amounted to ; we need not point out to our readers that the assertion was a gross libel, unless our contemporary could prove it, but that is precisely what he is unable to do. Let us see how he tries to do so. "There "are in Bombay six or seven Banks whose "Calcutta establishments usually keep considerable deposits with the head-office of the Bengal "Bank. Of course we shall not venture to specify "the sums held by any three of these, but we have "good reason to think that on the date specified "the aggregate balances of these Banks amounted to more than one crore. Here there is an "aggregate sum much larger than the total "amount of cash at the Bengal Bank's head-"office a month ago, and which sum could have "been demanded at once." The *Times of India* says he has "good reason" to think so and so :—it is his misfortune in some way to keep all these "good reasons" to himself and put forward very insufficient—not to say absurd—reasons in support of the muddle he has got himself into on this subject : whether this may arise from his inability to digest the cramming he has evidently received, we are unable to say,—we can only note the result,—the absence of "good reasons," in what he writes, as compared with the "good reasons" he says he has been furnished with to "think." In the foregoing passage the *Times* makes an assertion in its usual loose way that it had good reason to think that on the date specified (12th May) the aggregate balances of six or seven Banks amounted to a crore : in another part of the same article he tells us that the decrease in the Bank of Bengal's deposits on the 12th May "was mainly caused by the withdrawal of the "Exchange Banks' balances !" How are we to deal with such a writer ? When he wishes to give reasons for that brilliant conception of his that the Bank of Bengal sent money into the Mofussil to make an artificial scarcity in Calcutta, he says the cash-balance was so low that three Exchange Banks (for it now turns out after much tortuous winding that these are what are meant by three depositors) could have emptied its coffers ; but when he wishes to make out, on the other hand, that "it is a farce to speak of "the decline of deposits as an increase of demand" the reason he gives is that the decline or decrease "was mainly caused by the withdrawal of the Exchange Bank's balances !" Our contemporary cannot have his cake, and eat it too. Either the balances were withdrawn or they were not ; but in either case the *Times of India* has got into a mess of contradictions from which he may extricate himself as he best can, for there we leave him. He is equally in error when he touches on the subject of the Treasury balance. He says the Treasury balance at that date (12th May) "was "very largely over the 40 lacs, which is the sum "allowed as a fixed deposit." A reference to the published accounts shows that on that date the balance was Rs. 21,30,731-5-2 or more than 23 lacs under the minimum sum (45 lacs) allowed by Government to be employed by the Bank.

After much pressure on the subject of Abyssinian financing—that it could be done so much better and cheaper here, and so on—we are treated to one fact :—The *Times of India* knows of one firm (? firm, or Bank, or a body represented by one) in Bombay which offered to find one million at *four per cent*, on loan of two or three months. We think a larger sum might probably have been found on the same terms for the same period—if we had had governing authorities *green* enough to accept them. We are not sure but that what the *Times of India* calls "the "proper authorities here," would have jumped at the offer were there not other "authorities" that happened to understand the State's business better ; and we have reason to believe that the "proper authorities here" had it explained to them that the business could be more economically managed otherwise. We sympathise with any firm or Bank, that had to miss a nice opportunity of using its money on excellent terms which was otherwise idle, but it would not have been at all a nice thing for Government to have borrowed money on such terms, namely, as a fixed deposit at such a fixed rate of interest. At the end of the period Government would have had to repay the principal with the interest accumulated thereon —whereas by financing in the manner it has done the Government of India has been able to lay down the money in Bombay on more economical terms than could have been arranged here and at a comparatively trifling outlay of interest.

The *Times of India*, in his article of Tuesday last, speaks of what he calls "the adverse action "of the Exchange Banks," which we fancy must be news to the Banks themselves, for we are not aware of any action on the part of these Banks that can be called adverse or the contrary as bearing on the matter under discussion. If our contemporary refers to the withdrawal of deposits made by these Banks, we should think that the rational way of accounting for this would be in the fact that the Banks were able to use their money for their own business to advantage, and that when they could do so, they did so, in preference to permitting it to lie idle in the Bank of Bengal. But this is not the *Times'* explanation : he seems always haunted by brilliant notions of a far-seeing character, and here is the way he sees into a millstone farther than other people—"About the time of the "budget," the *Times* says, "the Bengal Bank "purchased largely the Exchange Bank's bills on "London, having it is said previously given "directions to its agents there to purchase all "the Indian Government paper obtainable at a "certain limit. The manager of the Bengal "Bank thereby became a speculator, or let us "say, a large operator in the same market as "that of the Anglo-Indian Banks, using for his "purpose the bills of those same Banks. This "we daresay was a very clever feat, and perhaps the Secretary may congratulate his share-"holders thereon in his next report, but no one "can wonder that the Exchange Banks demur "to being 'hoist with their own petard' and decline to furnish the Bank gratis with funds to "compete with themselves." If the facts are as stated by our contemporary, the "feat" as he says, was 'a clever' one, and worthy of the capacity and intelligence allowed to be displayed in the management of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, but we fail to see on what ground the Exchange Banks should feel aggrieved at the transaction. It was one perfectly within the scope of the Bengal Bank's business to enter into the transaction, and we can hardly believe any Exchange Bank amongst us would be actuated by a feeling so illiberal as to grudge to the Bengal Bank the fruits of an operation entered upon at its own risk, and successful through its own sagacity. There is one grievance stated in the above passage that strikes us as being rather absurd, but we fear the *Times* must father it, as the Banks would certainly have nothing to say it. Our contemporary's grievance lies in the circumstance that the Bank of Bengal purchased Government paper in England by bills which it purchased from the Exchange Banks at Calcutta ! We should have thought, the more of that sort of business the better for the Exchange Banks, for to sell their own bills is surely a chief part of their business ; always presuming an Exchange Bank knows its business, and will take care not to sell bills to the Bank of Bengal, or any other Bank, at a loss. And how of all things on earth was the Bank of Bengal furnished with funds gratis to buy bills ? Our contemporary fairly floors us by that remarkable statement : we give up attempting to account for it and patiently await his explanation. By the way, if it be true that the Exchange Banks, or some of them, feel rather aggrieved at the Bengal Bank's transaction in Government paper in the home market, we wonder they have not tried something in the same way themselves : it might have answered as well as an attempt to rig our own exchange market. Our mercantile readers are of course aware of a rather amusing attempt of this kind lately tried by two strong Banks, which was anything but a success. Exchange must go up, said two of the Banks ; not a chance of it, said the others—and with reason, for they had the facts on their side When the financing for more than 700,000 bales of cotton had been arranged between January and May at such rates as we have seen, and not 300,000 bales remaining to go forward for the seven months of the year yet to run,—a speculation for a rise was more bold than wise ; and we need not wonder that those who tried to accomplish the impossible, made nothing by their motion.

MURDER OF Mr. DOVETON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER, IN THE ABYSSINIAN PASSES.

IN a letter from Zoulla, dated 4th June, a correspondent thus writes us :—I have now got to touch upon a very sad subject, and one which has excited more indignation than any occurrence during the campaign,—the murder of Mr. Doveton, and of his father. It is needless to observe that Mr. Doveton is the celebrated African traveller whose book was read with so much interest when the expedition was decided upon. Shortly after Sir Robert Napier's arrival he was attached to the Intelligence Department, in which he did good service. Mr. Doveton, it appears, carried a considerable sum of money, in sovereigns, probably the arrears of his pay. He arrived at Undel Wells at an early hour on the 20th of May, and in the usual manner reported his arrival to the Brigade Major at that station. He must have had great confidence in the prestige of an English sahib, for in spite of the frequent raids of the Shohos on native individuals and small convoys in the passes, he neglected to take advantage of the escort of the numerous columns of troops and convoys that proceeded down the pass in the course of the day. But, doubtless, wishing to avoid the annoyance of dust and heat, he preferred starting from Undel at about a quarter to seven in the evening, with his father, and a "Kutchar-wallah" leading his baggage mule. He was thus passed on the road, about two miles from Undel, by two officers who were coming up from Sooroo. At eight o'clock that same evening the "Kutchar-wallah" came in, out all over, and reported that his sahib and party had been attacked by Shohos three miles from Undel, that the father was killed, and the sahib, whose name he gave as Edwards, was lying in the road mortally wounded. But for the poor fellow's appearance the story would scarcely have gained credence. As it was, he was conveyed to hospital, a dhoolie and guard were despatched in all haste, and four or five officers mounting their horses galloped off in the direction indicated. In less than ten minutes they found the two victims lying on either side of the road, the father stone dead on the right, with a spear wound right through his lungs—he, poor fellow, must have died instantaneously. On the left side, and about ten yards off the road, they found poor Mr. Doveton, nearly stripped, with two spear wounds right through his body ; from both of which his intestines protruded. In addition to these frightful wounds his right wrist was more than half cut through ; he had received five sabre cuts about the forehead and head, and worst of all in point of ghastliness was a slash right along the knee-cap, splitting up the knee several inches. In this deplorable state he was conveyed in the dhoolie to Undel Wells. The medical officer in charge saw at a glance that nothing could save him. He of course did his best, and tried to alleviate his agony by soporifics. His constitution must have been of iron, for in spite of his melancholy state he never lost his senses or reason, but dictated his last will, and gave his deposition in a cool and collected manner. He commenced to sink at about eight o'clock the following morning, and died at half-past nine ! He was buried the same day.

From his account, and that of his Mahratta Katchar-wallah, who is doing well, it appears that, whilst riding along quietly, Mr. Doveton received a spear through his body, thrown by a Shoho in ambush. Upon this several Shohos leapt into the road, and a general onslaught was made on the little party. The father immediately received his fatal thrust. Mr. Doveton, though most severely wounded and taken unawares, tried to drag out his revolver, when one of the ruffians slashed at his wrist, cutting it half through. He then fell off his horse, and was deliberately hacked to pieces in the dreadful manner I have described. The "Katchar-wallah," though horribly mutilated, was not wounded in any mortal part, and by feigning death, escaped.

On the following day the officer commanding at Undel Wells ordered out three parties of thirty men each to search the neighbouring hills. One of these found most of the kit ransacked and burst open at the foot of a steep ghaut. Another party, more fortunate, came upon an encampment in a ravine, which was abandoned at their approach, the Shohos climbing up inaccessible heights like monkeys. The orders were not to fire except the scoundrels showed fight. They, nevertheless, managed to bag one armed man, and coming to the encampment found an abundance of Government rice, which must have been looted. The prisoner tried to escape by violently hitting a sepoy over the head with a big stone, and was shot dead on the spot by a naique, and his body was hung up on the very spot where the outrage was committed.

THE Curators of the Edinburgh University were to meet on the 18th June to fill up the vacant Principalship and the Professorship of Moral Philosophy—for both of which Sir Alexander Grant is a candidate.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RAINES, after handing over the command of the Poona Division to Major General the Hon'ble A. H. Gordon, assumed command of the Poona Brigade from Brigadier Pratt, who resumes command of the R. W. Fusiliers at Bombay.

ON the 27th of March the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Meerza Saeed Khan, addressed a communication, of which the following is a translation, to Mr. C. Alison, Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran :—

"I have submitted to His Majesty the Shah your Excellency's letter dated the 25th instant, respecting the exportation of 70,000 tomans in silver currency by the firm of Ralli. His Majesty has been pleased to direct that a farmaund order should be sent by the telegraph to the Kaim Mekam to the effect that the above sum prepared by Messrs. Ralli should be permitted to be exported.

"But with a view to the internal requirements of this country, the exportation of silver coins by Persian or Foreign subjects indiscriminately will from this date be prohibited, while that of gold coins will be permitted.

"I beg most respectfully to apprize your Excellency of this decision of His Majesty, so that you may without delay communicate the same to the subjects of your Government, and they may know that the export of silver coins is prohibited, and that if they wish to remit money they may export gold coins."

To this, Mr. Alison, on the 3rd April, replied as follows :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication dated the 27th March, by which the exportation of silver coins is pohibited, and that of gold coins is permitted. But I consider to be fairly exempt from this prohibition the proceeds of debts due to British subjects, and those of goods ordered by them for sale in Persia,—before the prohibition in question was made known.

"I have communicated your Excellency's despatch, together with my reply, to His Majesty's Consular Agents in Persia."

Mr. Alison forwarded a copy of the correspondence to Lieut. Col. Pelly, the British Resident at Bushire (who has transmitted it to the Government of Bombay) with a request that he would notify to the British subjects within his jurisdiction, that the exportation of silver coin was prohibited but that gold might be exported.

WE find from a statement lately published that all the guaranteed railways in India showed an increase in their earnings during 1867 as compared with 1866, except the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. Let us look first at the Bombay presidency, in which we are most interested. The total earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1867 were £1,473,024, and in 1866 £1,249,839. But it must also be taken into account that there was a considerable increase in the mileage, it being in 1867, 847 miles, and in 1866, 738, or a difference of 109 miles. Still there was an actual increase in the weekly receipts per mile open, in the proportion of £33·5 to £32·5 weekly. The mileage of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway was the same in both years —306 miles ; but while its total earnings in 1866 were £399,755, in 1867 they were £417,647. The greatest line in the empire is that of the East Indian Railway, and its earnings bear a good proportion to its extent. Its open mileage in 1866 was 1,129½, and that of the next year is set down as only a mile and three quarters greater (not taking the new Jubbulpore line into account), but the earnings increased from £2,010,045 to £2,128,949, showing an advance which must have been very gratifying to the shareholders. The Jubbulpore line of the same railway was only opened in 1867, so that it cannot this year be the subject of any comparison. Its mileage was 223, and its earnings £19,870. Then we have the Eastern Bengal Railway, which increased in its extent from 110 to 113½ miles, its receipts increasing from £129,792 to £147,134. The Calcutta and South Eastern, which we referred to above as the solitary exception in a most important respect, is, as our readers probably know, a very small concern, having only had 28 miles open. Its mileage remaining the same, its profits decreased from £10,372 to £8,512. The other railways mentioned in the statement, and the particulars given of them, are as follows :—The Punjab Railway, earnings in 1866, £94,098, in 1867 £94,864 ; mileage in 1866, 253, and in 1867, 246, —showing, strangely enough, a decrease in the number of miles open. The Delhi (opened in 1867), earnings £2,951 ; mileage 33. The Oudh and Rohilkund (to which the same remark applies), earnings £12,605, mileage 42. The Madras, earnings in 1866 £428,389, and in 1867 £453,549 ; mileage in 1866, 625, and in 1867, 645. The Great Southern of India, earnings in 1866 £45,580, in 1867 £58,190 ; mileage in 1866, 83, and in 1867, 135½. Here we have a decrease in the average receipts per mile open, it being in 1866 £10·5 per week, and in 1867 £8·2. The Sind Railway, the last in the list, shows a considerable increase in its receipts. Its mileage remaining the same (109) in both years, its receipts rose from £98,207 in 1866 to £114,433 in 1867. The following comparison of the average weekly receipts, per mile open, on the different lines, may be found interesting :—

	£.
East Indian	36·2
Great Indian Peninsula	33·5
Bombay Barods & C. I.	26·2
Eastern Bengal	24·9
Sindh	20·2
Madras	13·4
Oudh and Rohilkund	8·3
Great Southern of India	8·2
Punjab	7·4
Calcutta and South Eastern	5·8
Jubbulpore line	4·1
Delhi	2·4

"THE *Deccan Herald* of Monday," says the *Poona Observer*, "publishes a letter from a correspondent, describing the wretched death of an *employe* of the G. I. P. Railway Company, apparently a foreigner. The same story has reached us from another quarter—and we must say that the more we hear about it, the less we like it. The deceased, it appears, was seized with fever, and ultimately went mad. He was a wheel-examiner, and his duties confined him to Poona. He had been here throughout the hot weather ; and during that period, had lived in a *cotton waggon* ! That his doing so should have brought on brain-fever, cannot possibly have surprised any one. The matter, however, may admit of this qualification—that the Company were not bound to find him quarters, not even in a cotton van. Well, the question is, were they not ? By his being a Swede, we assume him to have been an uncovenanted *employe*, engaged in this country. Now, if he were ordered to Poona—he of course had to remain in Poona ; and to be present at the station whenever a train came in ; to enable him to do which he must have lived on, or close to the railway premises. But houses close to the railway premises, obtainable by a man living on what was probably a pay of Rs. 80, or thereabouts, a month, do not exist ; so that the choice between the cotton waggon, and nothing at all, was not apparently a wide one. If, then, all that we have here assumed be correct, i. e., that this man died raving mad ; that he probably would have neither gone mad, nor died, had he not passed the hot season in a cotton waggon ; and that, while compelled by the nature of his duties to live on, or close to the station premises, he had nothing for it but to live in a cotton waggon, supposing even that he could get that ; we say, assuming all this to be true—is it right ? Bombay, as the Company must know, how difficult it is for such a man to find suitable accommodation, in such a place as Poona, which, if found, would be both dear and distant from his work, ought it not, knowing this, to provide accommodation for its servants, upon its own premises ? We repeat that we know nothing for certain of the above, beyond the one ugly fact, that a man for want of better, takes up his quarters in a cotton waggon, during the hot season (working hard the while) and that, after a couple of months of it, he breaks down, and dies mad. We believe, too, that the man bore a good character."

IT appears from the half-yearly report of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that the Committee was invited by the Government of India to offer their suggestions on the subject of the revision of the Merchant Shipping Act, now under the consideration of the Board of Trade, and thereupon added the following general observations to their previous communication on the subject in connection with the Indian Shipping Bill :—

1st.—That whilst acknowledging the greatness of the attention which has been devoted by the framers of the various Shipping Acts to the subject-matter, the Committee are of opinion that there is danger lest by over-legislation

The Bombay Mail of the 19th ult. was delivered in London on the evening of the 6th instant.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very dull.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, but prices are maintained.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 3d., Bombay qualities.
8¼ „ do. 11s. do.
40s Mule Twist 1s 2½d. do.

NEW YORK, 27TH MAY.

The convention of the republican party at Chicago has nominated General Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Mr. Schuyler Colfa, speaker of the House of Representatives, for Vice-President of the United States.

The final election by the people will take place in November next.

BRUSSELS, 28TH MAY.

Advices received here from Constantinople announce the appointment of Dagud (Daoud?) Pacha as successor to Agathon Effendi, deceased. Omer Pacha has been appointed Governor of Albania, vice Ismail Pacha, recalled.

The same despatch states that the Societé Generale grants the Turkish Government a temporary loan of 400,000 sterling.

BOMBAY.

ON Thursday last a portion of a house, situated in Breach Candy, fell in, destroying about two hundred rupees worth of property.

THE Hindoo, named, Baloo Babajee, who jumped into a tank in the Moogbhat Lane on Thursday, died yesterday in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

YESTERDAY afternoon a Mahomedan child, about five years old, fell from a window of the third storey of a house in Oomercarry Road. The child was severely hurt, and his parents declined to send him to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

LOOMA GUNOOJEE was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for the theft of one bullock hackery with two bullocks, of the value of Rs. 350, belonging to one Peera Vullee Mahomed.

A NEW-BORN female child was found alive in a sweeper's gully in the market on Thursday afternoon last. The child was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died yesterday. A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on the body, when, after the examination of a policeman, Dr. Hewlett adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday next.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the harbour to-morrow morning, on board the *Asiana*, at half past eleven o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain R. P. G. The Rev. James Paterson, of the Harbour Mission Union, will preach at eleven o'clock on board the ship *Clutha*, lying off the Custom House Bunder (weather permitting).

ON Thursday last Mr. James Smales, a diver employed at the P. and O. Company, while at work under water at Mazagon, through some accident got jammed in one part of the diving machine. The men attending to the machine, suspected something wrong, went down and released Mr. Smales, who was immediately taken to his quarters in the new building of the Company, and he was reported yesterday morning to be progressing favourably.

DHUNGO SHAM, the milkman who stabbed himself on Wednesday last through grief for the loss of his wife, died on Thursday night in the Jamsetjee Hospital. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the body, and from the evidence of a Gowlee (milkman) it appeared that on Wednesday last, about eight o'clock, he heard a noise proceeding from the deceased's room. The noise was like a man groaning. He and two other persons went to see what was the matter. The door of the deceased's room was shut. They opened it, and saw the deceased's wife lying dead, and deceased was lying alongside of her. Deceased was gasping. The milkman thought that he was insensible through grief of the loss of his wife, so he got water and poured it over him. He then noticed blood coming through his clothes; also a wound in the abdomen, and that the entrails were hanging out. The matter was reported to the police, and the deceased was removed to the hospital, where he died on the night of Thursday last. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide by stabbing himself in the abdomen whilst in a state of temporary insanity, through grief for the death of his wife.

SHIPS and troops are now hurrying in upon us from Abyssinia. On Thursday three ships arrived, namely, the *Gavin Steele*, the *Waterwitch*, and the *Winchester*, and yesterday the ships *Trafalgar*, *Surrey*, and *British Princess*, and the s. s. *City of Manchester* and s. s. *Sultan* arrived. The *Gavin Steele* brought a wing of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment, and the head-quarters of that regiment followed in the *Trafalgar*. The Cameronians have been ordered to Calcutta. The *Waterwitch* and *Winchester* brought the 10th Bengal Lancers, who are to proceed to Malligaum. The head-quarters of the 45th Regiment (a wing of which arrived on Sunday by the s. s. *T. A. Gibbs*) came by the s. s. *City of Manchester*. The whole regiment, we believe, is about to proceed to Madras. By the s. s. *Sultan* the G. 14 Battery of Royal Artillery arrived. The *Surrey* brought a detachment of the 23rd (Punjaubees) (pioneers), which goes to Kurrachee; and by the *British Princess* arrived a company of Native Artillery, a company of the 10th N. I., 100 men of the 2nd N. I. (Grenadiers), and some followers. The company of Native Artillery is under orders for Malligaum. The following passengers arrived by the *Trafalgar*:—Lieut.-Colonel S. Hennings, Major S. Hacketts, Captain M. Hale, Captain S. Turner, Captain G. Hamilton, Lieut. H. P. Wolferstan, Lieut. W. B. Wade, Lieut. W. B. Burton, Lieut. J. Green, Ensign E. M. Dougherty, Ensign R. A. Gilchrist, Ensign E. P. Berne, Lieut. and Adjutant H.M. E. Brunker, Captain and Paymaster H. A. Berry, Quarter Master W. H. Jopp, and Assistant Surgeon Carpenter.

ACTION RELATING TO TRANSFER OF SHARES.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargeant, a case was called in which Choonilall Kessreesing and Lulloobhai Kessreesing, merchants, Ahmedabad, carrying on business in Bombay through their moonim under the firm of Tarachund Sobhagchund, sued Roychund Deepchund to recover from him the sum of Rs. 15,000 and interest at 9 per cent per annum from 24th June 1867.

The statement for the plaintiffs set forth that in October 1865 the plaintiffs sold five shares in the Asiatic Trading Company, receiving the purchase money for the same from the defendant. The Asiatic Trading Company was unlimited, and was only founded for a period of five years from the date of its incorporation, and by the articles of association the shares in the Company were not transferable. The plaintiffs allege that at the time when this transaction took place the defendant was aware that the shares were not transferable in the register books of the Company, and that the defendant took from them a writing relinquishing all their rights and interest in the shares in favour of the defendant; also that the defendant had kept possession of the writing, and that they (the plaintiffs) had no copy of it. Upon the said sale, the plaintiffs contend, the defendant became the owner in equity of the shares, and was entitled as such owner to the profits if any had accrued in respect of these shares, and were also bound to bear any losses in respect of the shares. The plaintiffs, however, had lately been called upon to pay and had paid Rs. 15,000 in respect of these shares, but they contend that the defendant, as the owner in equity and as the cetique trust of the shares, was bound to idemnify them against such payment. The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 15,000, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 24th June 1867 till payment.

The defendant's statement admits that by the articles of association of the Asiatic Trading Company it was provided that the shares of the Company should not be transferable, and adds that the articles of association also provided that "it shall not be competent for any shareholder to sell, mortgage, dispose of, or transfer any share or shares he may hold." He admits that certain shares in the Asiatic Trading Company were allotted in his name, and that in respect of these shares he signed the articles of association of the Company, but says that such shares were allotted to and accepted by him on account of his son Premchund Roychund, and that he had no beneficial interest whatever in the shares. He further asserts that he was never an allottee of any shares in the Asiatic Trading Company on his own account; and though he had signed the articles of association he was not aware of the provisions in the articles of association prohibiting any sale or transfer of the shares of the Company till after the purchase of these five shares. As to the writing referred to by the plaintiffs the defendant denies ever having taken such a writing. He admits that he agreed to buy fives shares in the Asiatic Trading Company from the firm of Tarachund Sobhagchund; but says that he believed at the time, and to the best of his information and belief the vendors believed at the time, that the shares in the Company were saleable and transferable to the purchaser's name in the ordinary way in which shares in joint stock incorporated companies are saleable and transferable, and that in such belief he received from the vendors the receipt acknowledging payment of the first call (being then the only document of title to shares in the Company) and paid to them the price agreed upon after deducting Rs. 25 for transfer fee and Rs. 81-4 for stamp. The defendant alleges that shortly after having purchased these five shares he applied to the plaintiffs' firm to get the shares transferred to his name; the plaintiffs from time to time putting him off with promises to cause such transfer to be made, but down to the time of a call being made they had not done so, and that this suit had been brought by them to relieve themselves from that call. He adds that he has always been ready and willing to deliver to the plaintiffs the receipt for the first call delivered to him upon repayment by them of the monies paid by him to them. Under these circumstances the defendant contends that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief claimed in the suit, but that on the contrary the plaintiffs ought to be decreed to repay to the defendant the monies paid by him with interest; and intimates that, in case the Court should be of opinion that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief claimed but that the defendant cannot recover from the plaintiffs the said moneys and interest in this suit, he intends to institute another suit, against the plaintiffs for recovery of the same.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiffs, and after explaining the statements in the case, remarked that Mr. White was counsel for the defendant but he was engaged in another Court. Then Mr. McCulloch was to appear for him, but that gentleman was not in Court; and in these circumstances he did not know that he would press the case.

Mr. Judge—Then, what will you do?

Mr. Mayhew—Well, my Lord, I am ready to go on with the case.

The Judge.—Well, it must go on. The Court cannot always adjourn cases under such circumstances, or else it would be rising by 12 o'clock. It is impossible that the Court can take notice of these difficulties of counsel. Of course to a certain extent we would be willing to do all we can to assist counsel, but it must be moderate.

Mr. Mayhew then referred to some of the points in the case, but said that he believed the facts were almost admitted, and the only real legal question was as to the knowledge of the clauses 6 and 7 of the Company's articles of association—those on which it was held that the shares were not transferable.

Mr. McCulloch entered the Court at this stage and said he appeared for Mr. White and was instructed to apply for an adjournment of the case on the ground of absence of an important witness who was at present absent from Bombay but daily expected to return. He believed Mr. Mayhew had agreed to consent to the adjournment.

Mr. Mayhew remarked that he had agreed to consent but only for the convenience of counsel.

Mr. McCulloch stated in reply to His Lordship that the witness he referred to was the defendant's manager who had made the bargain and transacted the whole business, and his evidence was to establish the terms of the contract—which for the defendant's case was, that he bought the shares from the plaintiffs on the express condition.

The Judge—You don't say so in your written statement then. You mention that you believed the shares of the Company were saleable and transferable in the ordinary way like any other company, but that is quite different from a condition.

Mr. McCulloch—But as I understand the evidence of this manager it will show that we were led to believe they were transferable.

The Judge—That there was a misrepresentation?

Mr. McCulloch—In fact a misrepresentation, for they spoke of transferring.

The Judge—But then it is quite a different thing from misrepresentation if they both were under an impression that these shares were like other shares.

Mr. McCulloch—Of course we don't say there was any false misrepresentation, for we can't prove that plaintiff was under any other impression than ours. But we believe he stated to us that he was under that impression.

His Lordship said that if the witness was to speak to the terms of the contract then it was important that he should be heard. But the defendant should have known this before, and had the witness ready.

Mr. Mayhew remarked that the witness had not been subpœnaed.

Mr. McCulloch replied that they would not serve a subpœna on their own manager.

The Judge—Well, you see that is just the easy way things are done. Why is he not here?

Mr. McCulloch—Well, I suppose people don't expect that the business is to be gone through. He is at Ahmedabad, so that if he be telegraphed for he can be here by Monday morning.

Mr. Mayhew replied to His Lordship that his proof would not be long, and first he had a witness present, Mr. Steuart, to prove that the Rs. 15,000 of a call had been paid on the shares by the plaintiffs.

This payment, however, was admitted by Mr. McCulloch, so that it was agreed the witness should not be called, and issues were then framed in the case. The first was—"whether the defendant knew that these shares were not transferable in the usual manner"? and the second, "whether the plaintiffs represented to defendant that these shares were not transferable in the usual manner?"

Mr. Mayhew then proposed as an issue "whether the plaintiffs executed and delivered to the defendant a document as referred to in fourth para. of the plaint?" This was a document, he said, in which the plaintiffs relinquished all right to in the shares to the defendant, thereby enabling him to go to the Company and get the dividends.

His Lordship remarked that this could be of little importance, for the Company would take no notice of any one save the name on the transfer roll or some person empowered by that party.

Mr Mayhew submitted that if the defendant produced an assignment of the shares and all rights, then the Company should pay the dividends to the holders of such.

Mr. McCulloch thought this a piece of evidence on which there was no use for an issue.

His Lordship, however, said that it would bear on the bargain or contract on which the plaintiffs founded their case, and as the issue would not do any harm he would frame it.

Mr. Mayhew suggested an issue with regard to his statement that for three years the defendant had not made any request to have a transfer, so that it was a question whether by that delay he had not lost his right to a transfer.

His Lordship said it was not necessary to have an issue on that as it was a question of law.

Mr. McCulloch said that to save further litigation he would under section 7 ask repayment of the purchase money. The defendant admitted that the plaintiffs had paid the calls of Rs. 15,000 and therefore, as a sequence of the first issues being decided in favour of the plaintiffs, it would be held that the defendant was due them that amount; but he had to ask that the payment in respect of purchase money should be taken as a set-off against the payment of the calls, and that on a decision in his favour it should be found not only that he was not due the latter but that the plaintiffs were due him the amount of purchase money.

Mr. Mayhew held there was no precedent for this, and that such a set-off could not be made.

In the course of a lengthened discussion, however, His Lordship said he did not see any objection to such a course. It seemed to him to simplify matters.

Mr. Mayhew thought it would do away with all cross suits.

His Lordship replied that if these claims could be treated in the same case it was desirable to do away with cross suits.

The following issue was therefore framed,—whether defendant is entitled to receive the purchase money of the said shares on any part of the purchase money of the said shares on the ground of failure of consideration?

It was then minuted that the defendant admits that he is due to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 15,000 in respect of calls in July 1867, and the plaintiffs admit having received Rs. 22,393 on 16th October 1865 in respect of the purchase money. The case was then to be adjourned till Monday, when,

Mr McCulloch said the son of the defendant, Premchund Roychund, was now in Court and stated that it would be impossible for the witness to be present on Monday. He had not been aware he would be required. Ahmedabad is now a two days' post, owing to the monsoon, and by the time the witness could get notice and arrange his affairs in order to leave, Monday would be past. He had therefore to ask an adjournment till next Thursday.

His Lordship thought that as the case was to be adjourned it might be so till Thursday just as well as Monday. He must say, however, that he did not see why the defendant should not have used all diligence. The delay seemed to him to arisen from nobody knowing anything about the case till it came into Court; and the cause of that was a mystery which he did not care to enquire into.

Mr. Mayhew said his clients wished the case to proceed now, and he believed there was little probability of recovering the costs of the adjournment.

His Lordship replied that was just the unfortunate thing in having a suit against such parties, but the adjournment might just as well be to Thursday as to Monday.

Mr. Mayhew said he had learned that the fact was the real defendant in the case had absconded. (Laughter.)

His Lordship said the costs of the adjournment and those of the suit would go together, but might it not be as well for Mr. Mayhew to withdraw the plaint altogether? (Laughter.)

The case was then adjourned till Thursday first.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Thursday, 11th June.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W.; thermometer 80; barometer 29-96; rain 1 inch 90 cents.

Kolapore.—Weather rainy; wind S. W.; thermometer 80.

Vingorla.—Weather, sky overcast; wind S. W.; thermometer 81; rain 2 inches 76 cents.

Friday, 12th June.

Kolapore.—Weather rainy, wind S. W.; thermometer 98.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy, wind light; thermometer 80; barometer 29-93; rain 4 inches 35 cents.

FORT POLICE COURT.—12TH JUNE.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF KEEPING A GAMBLING HOUSE.—Mothee Nankison and other eight natives were charged with keeping a gambling house in Combarwarra and being found gambling therein with dice and money. A sepoy deposed that it was reported to him that a fight had taken place in the house referred to, and on going thither he found the defendants sitting and gambling. Knowing that there was a warrant issued against the first defendant for keeping a gambling house he arrested the gang and with assistance secured the money and dice. The sepoy had arrested the men without a warrant, and the case was dismissed.

THEFT BY A STORE-KEEPER.—Dadoo Muga Jumaldeen, store-keeper on board the s. s. "Penang," was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six weeks for stealing 14 pieces of soap, of the value of Rs. 8, part of the ship's stores.

A DISOBEDIENT COOK.—Robert Allen, cook of the "Wimbledon," was sent to prison for three weeks with hard labour for disobedience to lawful commands.

CRUELTY.—Babajee Janajee was fined Rs. 3 for torturing his bullocks.

CADJAN SHEDS.—Amongst other Municipal cases Dhumabee, a widow, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5 a day in each of two cases so long as she permitted cadjan sheds to remain—one in Trinity Street and the other in Marine Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RECEPTION OF SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I notice an advertisement in to-day's paper calling upon members of the Bombay Club to join in giving a dinner to His Excellency Sir Robert Napier; but surely this is not the way in which the hero of Magdala should be received in Bombay; it is not the part of any one section of the community to do him honour: it is the duty of all. Nothing short of a public entertainment in the Town Hall, presided over by His Excellency the Governor, will do. Let a public meeting be called by the Sheriff, as soon as possible, to settle preliminaries and appoint a committee of management, and, I am sure, all classes will most heartily unite in doing honour to so great and good a man.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY CLUB.

Bombay, 12th June.

"YOUNG INDIA'S" MODES OF DRESS.

(*Poona Observer.*)

THERE is a habit growing yearly more and more prominent among the members of the "Young India" party, which we cannot for the life of us understand; we mean that of wearing European clothes. Although it may be to a certain extent true, that a man's clothes indicate his place in the scale of civilization, it does not at all follow that the fashion of his clothes, possesses any such power. Mr. Gladstone, for example, is considered as being a tolerable specimen of civilized humanity, yet, if he were to live in Sindh, during the hot weather, or on the St Lawrence, in mid-winter, is it highly improbable that he would, in either case, adhere to the dictates of Pall Mall; and yet, would his being dressed in kakee, or bear-skins, have no deteriorating effect upon his civilization. He would still be the cultivated English gentleman whether arrayed in the garb of a perpetual cricketer, or after the fashion of an overgrown opposum. We have, indeed, frequently wondered at the tenacity with which, in a torrid clime, Europeans cling to their traditional costumes; being as they are totally unsuited to the climate. Loose, flowing, heat refracting, and readily cleansible, are the desirable qualifications for a costume in such a climate as this; whereas our own dress, well adapted as it is, in spite of its sad coloured, and triumphant ugliness, to our own climate, presents features the exact reverse of those needed for this. But the case, from an instance of curious prejudice, becomes downright absurd, when the natives of this country abandon their own picturesque, and well adapted costume, in favour of a garb, which does not become its natural wearers in this climate, much less a people pre-eminently unsuited to it. It does not admit of question, that no native looks well in European trappings. His free and subtle limbs are not made to be encased in stiff, tight-fitting cloth clothes, impeding the natural grace of his movements, and rendering even handsome men puny and painfully ridiculous in appearrence. And to this puny appearance, the eye does not get accustomed, let the habit of seeing it be ever so old. Take a handsome Brahmin; and, in place of his picturesque and graceful garb, dress him in a hat, frock coat, trousers, and boots, and what do you get? Or, for example, compare a low *caste* servant, who is usually addicted, in common with, "Young India," to dab on bits of European costume, here and there, for the sake of fashion, take we say, one of these in a frouzy cap, and a cast-away suit of English clothes, with a pair of huge unsightly Blucher boots upon his feet, and compare the wretched, dirty-looking, undersized object, as he then is, with the appearance he presents when first applying to enter your service, when he is dressed in a clean and becoming oriental manner. The identity of the two figures is almost indistinguishable. Or again, compare a sepoy in his astonishing uniform (save the mark!) with the same man in his own clothes. In the one case, as you meet him with a letter bag, or orderly book, you would swear he was a martyr to a combination of bunions and rheumatics; whereas, meet him two hours after, while carrying his *lotah* to the well, and he moves with a grace no European ever approaches, except upon the cricket field. Still, servants and such like, may have the excuse of economy for their absurd practice; but we hold that nothing can possibly excuse wealthy young natives for introducing a mongrel costume, which is neither one thing nor the other; and whose only effect is, to make the wearer look remarkably foolish.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES OF THE HINDOOS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE Rev. J. F. Kearns, a Missionary of the S. P. G. Society in the Tinnevelly District, has contributed to Oriental literature a little book of eighty-five pages, entitled *Kalyan'a Shat'anku* or the marriage ceremonies of the Hindoos of South India, a few of the concluding pages of which is devoted to a description of *Karumantharum* or funeral ceremonies. Mr. Kearns gives an account of the forms observed by seventeen distinct castes or classes of Hindoos on the occasion of a marriage, and enters into very minute particulars in the case of Brahmin marriages, to which, indeed, about one-fourth of the little work is devoted. The information afforded on the subject of marriage ceremonies among the Brahmins is derived from the writings of Colebrooke and others, while his record of the observances of the other classes is drawn up as the result of personal enquiries, verified by educated natives. It is easy to see that, although each of the classes referred to has adopted a ritual of its own, dissimilar in some respects from any of the other classes, there is enough general similitude to point to all having a common origin; and certain general laws relating to marriage appear to be universally observed. Such, for instance, as the performance of the marriage contract owing to the infancy of the girl. Nothing is specifically laid down by Mr. Kearns, as to the age at which a youth should become a husband being also regulated by law, but it is decreed that a girl should be given in marriage before she is eight years old, and the law censures delay beyond the tenth year. Although the ceremonial process prescribed by the various castes, and especially that in force among Brahmins, embraces a long list of tedious formula, the binding act and the circumstances which fix the validity of the marriage, to which all the attendant ceremonies are quite secondary, can be summed up very briefly. The chief essentials are the gift and acceptance of the bride, which in some cases is the result of intricate negotiations, but more frequently depends entirely upon the *Sathaqums* or Horoscopes of the proposed couple agreeing in all essential points. Then the ceremony which completes the marriage among the "twice-born," or Brahminical castes, is termed *Sapthapathi*, or the seven steps, when the bride, conducted by the bridegroom, steps successively into seven circles traced on the ground, repeating at each step an invocation of some particular blessing. Each of the sixteen lower castes alluded to by Mr. Kearns accomplish their marriages by the act of tying the *Thâli*, or nuptial string, round the neck of the bride. It seems, however, that this is a practice sanctioned by usage, but not prescribed in the Shastras; still it is considered the only ceremony essential to the validity of a marriage among all Sudras in the South of India. Superstition is so prominent a characteristic of Hindooism, that it is by no means astonishing to find the astrologer's arts made considerable use of on every occasion of a marriage among all classes. He it is who fixes the auspicious day upon which the bridegroom's relatives meet at the house of the bride's parents or nearest relations to arrange for the wedding. He names the lucky hour, and minute even, at which the gold for the nuptial ornaments are to be placed in the goldsmith's hand for manufacture; and even the construction of the *Manavarei*; or dais erected on the centre of the wedding pendal, as the seat of honour for the contracting parties and the officiating gooroo, must only be commenced at the moment deemed by him auspicious. The ceremonies appertaining to the several Hindoo castes of Southern India, so minutely detailed by Mr. Kearns, though not without some points of interest, form a rather prosaic study, and give one the idea that an intending bride and bridegroom must have to undergo a formidable course of instruction in the minutiæ of the marriage service prior to the "event." The study, too, must be wholly devoid of that charm which Christian damsels are popularly supposed to find in a perusal of a certain "form" laid down in our Prayer-books.

The *Karumantharum*, or funeral ceremonies, appear to have for their object, amongst all classes, the salvation of the soul of the deceased. The mode in which the rites are performed differ according to the various sects, who also observe the ceremonies on days varying from the twelfth after death to the sixteenth. The preliminary, in every case in which a husband dies, is to divest the widow of her *thali* or marriage thread, and the concluding rite consists in giving the deceased a fair start on the road to heaven. It is heyday for the Brahmins when a wealthy man dies, for by far the most important part of the ceremonies consists in making them presents for aiding the "departed" on his somewhat tedious journey. The Hindoo has a prolonged course of purgatory to go through. The departed soul does not become entitled to admission into heaven until three of its progenies—the son, grandson, and the great grandson—are dead. Until then, it has to go through three intermediate stations, The incumbent of the highest is entitled *Ahteeta*; that of the second, *Rudra*; and that of the third, *Vasa*. Thus adoption becomes so absolutely necessary in cases where a Hindoo is without male issue. Mr. Kearns makes no mention whatever of what fate awaits male children who die without opportunity of fulfilling any of these necessary conditions, or of the allotted future of Hindoo females. The funeral ceremonies described by him have reference simply to males, and his catalogue of the demands of the Brahmins, for furthering the tranquil station in the devine regions, is quite prohibitory, except in the case of persons of considerable means. But to all those who interest themselves in these matters, we command Mr. Kearns' little work, as affording some interesting information.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 22ND MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. *Baroda*, Captain Hazelwood, arrived in the harbour here yesterday evening at shortly after six o'clock, bringing the English mails of 22nd ult. She left Suez at 11 P.M. on the 31st May, reached Aden at 11 A.M. on 6th June, and sailed thence at 11 P.M. on the 5th. The *Baroda* passed the ship *Nile*, fifty miles from Bombay, yesterday afternoon. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton.—Captain G. Maule, Captain J. W. Thomas, Lieutenant A. M. Bradshaw, Mrs. Raitt and child, Miss Ellen Barbor, Messrs. H. Bassett, J. Wilkinson, H. Ferrie, and J. Stevenson.

From Marseilles.—Colonel Aitken, Dr. R. Quinnell, Messrs. Sigg, W. H. Busby, and Williams.

From Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Daschamps and Mr. Bailey.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail, May 23.*)

On May 18 Government were twice defeated on the Scotch Reform Bill. Mr. Baxter's motion, that instead of adding to the numbers of the House, the ten English boroughs containing less than 5,000 inhabitants should be disfranchised, was carried by 217 to 196; and a motion by Mr. Bouverie that payment of rates should not be required from Scotch householders as a qualification for a vote was carried by 118 to 96.

The Government have accepted the first vote, but on the second they intend to ask the House to revoke its decision.

Mr. G. Hardy is to move the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill on the second reading.

There has been a debate on Mr. Trevelyan's resolutions relating to the abolition of the purchase system in the army. Both the resolutions and Captain Vivian's amendment were withdrawn.

The negotiations between the Government and the Irish Roman Catholic prelates with reference to the grant of a charter to a Roman Catholic University have failed.

Mr. Eyre has been committed for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on the charges preferred against him by the Jamaica Committee.

Major-General C. Hastings Doyle has been appointed colonel of the 70th Foot.

Judgment has been given for the plaintiff in the case of Lyon v. Home.

The Art Exhibition at Leeds has been opened by the Prince of Wales.

The Court has gone to Balmoral.

The debate on free trade in the French Legislative Body has ended in the defeat of the Protectionists by a large majority.

Cardinal Andrea has died suddenly at Rome. There are rumours that he was poisoned.

The Grand Duchess Marie Feodorowna of Russia (Princess Dagmar) has given birth to a son.

President Johnson has been declared guilty of the eleventh article of impeachment by 35 to 19 votes of the Senate Court; but as a two-thirds majority was required, he was virtually acquitted. The other charges are to be voted upon on May 26.

General Grant has been unanimously adopted by the Republican Convention at Chicago as their candidate for the Presidency.

There has been a terrible volcanic eruption, accompanied by earthquakes, at Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands. Several villages have been destroyed and many lives lost.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lieut.-Col. F. C. Rybot, Bombay Retired List: Sir Benjamin L. Guinness, Lord Muskerry, Admiral T. E. Symonds, and Rear-Admiral Hon. W. B. Devereux.

The money market shows increased ease.

The price of Consols to-day is 94¾ to 94⅞ for money, and 93⅛ to 93⅜ for account (June 4.)

Rates of Exchange: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta and Madras, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.; on Bombay, 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American, 10¾d. to 12¾d. Surat, 8¾d. to 11d.; Egyptian, 12d. to 28d. Total sales, 54,070 bales—18,760 for speculation and export. Imports, 43,815 bales. Market quiet.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Market quiet, and business very limited.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*Overland Mail, May 22.*)

THERE has been another Ministerial crisis—and quite an unexpected one. It was thought that the only "rocks ahead" to endanger the Ministerial vessel were those thrown up by the great convulsion of the Irish Church. It was pretty certain that the Suspensory Act would break some more of its timbers; but no one expected that there was any peril lying hid in the Scotch Reform Bill. But it happened that on Monday an accident befell the Government quite out of the reach of ordinary calculations. On going into committee on the bill, Mr. Baxter moved that it be an instruction thereto that instead of increasing the aggregate number of members of the House of Commons by adding to the Scotch constituencies, they should have power to disfranchise boroughs in England having less than 5,000 inhabitants. The general feeling on both sides of the House was that Scotland is insufficiently represented. There was no disposition, therefore, to interfere with that part of the bill which adds to the number of Scotch seats; but many members felt a strong disinclination to increase the gross number of seats in the House of Commons, the opinion being that the House is already somewhat unwieldy and accommodation rather scanty. There was an obvious difficulty, however, in undoing what had been done last session, and mutilating a bill that had received the Royal assent. In spite of this, however, the House carried Mr. Baxter's resolution against Government by a majority of twenty-one. Nor was this the only Ministerial misadventure. Afterwards, in committee, Mr. Bouverie moved an amendment, the effect of which would have been to get rid of the rate-paying qualification in Scotland. Government, of course, opposed this, as the principle having been established in the English Reform Bill, they were unwilling to discard it with respect to Scotland. The amendment, however, was carried by a majority of twenty-two; so twice within a few hours Government were defeated. In the former case four hundred members voted; but in the latter barely two hundred; and the Ministerial party say that the whole affair was a surprise, that a division was not expected, that members were absent for dinner, and that if the Ministerial whip had been applied, the result would have been different. However, these two adverse results—the one assailing the integrity of the English Reform Bill, and the other destroying one of the vital principles of the whole scheme of Reform—could not be lightly regarded by Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues. So the Premier announced next day that it would be necessary for Her Majesty's Government seriously to consider the position of affairs, and that he would make a statement to the House on Thursday (yesterday) afternoon. During two days, therefore, the public were left to their speculations and conjectures—the general opinion being that the Disraeli Cabinet would temporize a little longer and still cling to the rotten timbers of shifts and expedients. This anticipation was fully realized. Yesterday, the First Minister, in a calm and conciliatory speech, informed the House that Her Majesty's Government accepted the first adverse decision against them, many of their own supporters being of opinion that it was undesirable to increase the aggregate number of the members of the House of Commons. The sense of the House had been fairly taken, and he was not disposed to resist the decision. But the vote on Mr. Bouverie's amendment was a surprise; it did not, he said, fairly represent the sense of the House, and therefore he proposed that the vote should be reconsidered. He concluded his speech by saying; "With this view it is my wish to propose on Monday next certain words in committee which will have the effect to obviate the inconvenience which would arise under the resolution. I shall not propose to restore the two clauses struck out, but to add certain words, which will be placed on the table in the course of the evening, which will provide that no householder who is not rated to the poor, and who has not paid his rates, shall be entitled to vote at an election, which will sufficiently assert the principle which we uphold. In answer to those gentlemen who speak of this as a system unknown in Scotland, I beg to say that the language I shall employ is the language which I find in the clause regulating the right of voting in the Poor-law Act of Scotland. Honourable gentlemen opposite need not, therefore, be afraid of any innovation. With this view, I shall place the words I propose to add on the table in the course of the evening, so that they may be in the hands of everybody to-morrow morning; and I hope we may come to a unanimous conclusion on the subject, and that we may carry out the Scotch Reform Bill to a happy conclusion in a few days. These statements were received with some applause from both sides of the House—but when the Premier sat down there was a repetition of those scenes which unfortunately have of late become too common. A very undignified discussion arose—a discussion bristling with vituperation, and of course leading to nothing but to the general degradation of the House. However, it is anticipated that the result will be satisfactory and that another crisis will be tided over. There seems to be a general disposition on the part of the Liberal party to humiliate Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues as much as possible, but not to drive them to the length of dissolving Parliament before the new Reform Bills come into operation.

But what may be the result of the next great party conflict it is impossible to say. We are now upon the eve of it. This afternoon the Irish Church Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone comes on for discussion. On the part of Government, Mr. Hardy has announced his intention to move as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months. It is certain that this amendment will be defeated by a large majority. And then—"What next—and next?" The general answer to this question is simply, "As you were." Another defeat, it is said, will make "no difference." The *Telegraph*, which is one of the most earnest of Mr. Gladstone's supporters, says this morning:—"Of one thing there can be no doubt. The bill will be passed by an overwhelming majority. That is as certain as anything can be that has not actually happened. Nor, looking to the peculiar position of affairs, do we anticipate that the failure of the resistance will be followed by another Ministerial crisis to interrupt the course of public affairs. When the Government made their arrangements for a speedy clearance of the public business, and an early dissolution, they must have anticipated the reverse which they will encounter to-night; and we cannot suppose that another large majority against them will in any respect alter their plans. Their plans are to hold on for the rest of the session—to be driven to resign only by the new Parliament which they have themselves created. Their present position is of course a very painful one; but on the whole we are not sure that those who are endeavouring with all their might to make the position of the Government more painful, are not humiliating themselves more than their opponents.

The prosecution—or persecution—of ex-Governor Eyre appears to be advancing as successfully as his enemies could wish. Mr. John Stuart Mill and his coadjutors have gained a victory, inasmuch as Mr. Eyre has been committed to take his trial in the Court of Queen's Bench. On being asked by the magistrate if he had anything to say, Mr. Eyre answered:—"I have only this to say, that not upon me, but upon those who brought me here lies the foul disgrace that a public servant who has faithfully discharged his duty for upwards of twenty years, has been now after two years and a half of persecution, brought to a criminal court and committed for trial for having performed his duty at a trying moment, and thereby saved, indubitably, a great British colony from destruction, and its well-disposed inhabitants, white and black, from massacre or worse. I do not envy the feelings of those who, having first conspired to bring me and my family to ruin, have now succeeded in branding me with the additional stigma of a criminal prosecution; but I have this consolation, I rejoice in thinking that my conduct has been impugned only by a small and unimportant section of the community, and that the decision of this court will not be accepted by the higher tribunal to which the case has been referred. I am satisfied that the large majority of my fellow-countrymen do not sanction these proceedings against me, and to their sense of justice, and to their common sense I may say, I confidently intrust my honour as a gentleman and my character as a public officer." We have given this dignified reply, which was received with bursts of applause, at full length, because we are sure that it will excite a strong feeling of sympathy in the breasts of hundreds of our readers in India. There is a strong feeling in this country that Government ought before this to have gone manfully to the support of Governor Eyre. It is true that an Eyre Defence Committee has been established, and that money has been raised, or promised, for the purpose of paying his legal expenses. But this money may be altogether insufficient; and, moreover, it is not money alone that is needed to reconcile the persecuted gentleman to his position.

Her Majesty has gone back to Balmoral in the middle of the month of May and in the midst of a Ministerial crisis, or a series of Ministerial crisis, with the great question of dissolution trembling in the balance. This has called forth much painful comment, to which we are bound to allude but which we do not desire to dwell upon. It is probable that we shall hear more of it; for the public dissatisfaction, judging by certain disagreeable signs, is higher than it has ever been before.

The news from America is important. President Johnson has been acquitted on the only one of the charges against him (the eleventh) which has yet been put to the vote; but it was probably the most important, in a constitutional sense, of the whole; and the decision in this case may govern future judgments with respect to the other articles. Meanwhile, we learn by telegraph this morning that the Chicago Republican Convention has unanimously fixed upon General Grant as the man to be the next President of the United States; and this may be regarded as significant of what is likely to be the general issue. We do not suppose that there is much doubt of the result.

The mail of last Monday brought us full details of the capture of Magdala and the death of King Theodore, which have fully confirmed, in the public mind, the favourable estimate which had been formed of the admirable manner in which this important business has been conducted to an issue, far beyond public expectation. Sir Robert Napier has achieved the distinction of a waxen effigy at Madame Tussaud's, and his photograph is in all the shop-windows. "The Funny Prisoner from Abyssinia" is at the music halls—and there are sundry other evidences of the public enthusiasm, among others a statement that there is a proposal to give Consul Cameron a dinner at the Civil Service Club. To crown all, in a rather paradoxical manner, the *Standard* of this morning contains a fresh appeal to the public in favour of—Dr. Beke! The answer to this should be, how about Mr. Rassam? We do not find that Dr. Beke has afforded any explanation of the mendacious charge which he brought against that unfortunate public servant when a prisoner in King Theodore's hands, and of which Mr. Rassam, in a letter published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* declares

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS ON SCEPTICISM IN FRANCE. *

(*Saturday Review.*)

THIS last work of the indefatigable Bishop of Orleans is certainly a remarkable one. It deals with what he calls the anti-Christian and anti-social education which is the great danger, not only of the Church, but of society, in France. And it is remarkable, not for the opinions expressed—which, in this instance, are those of most reasonable and all religious men of whatever form of Christian belief—but for the facts brought to light, and because the author to a great extent succeeds in tracing them to the direct action of the French Government. The body of the work is divided into five sections, describing the Freethinking Schools for girls, the Masonic League for education, the public courses authorized by Government, the materialistic teaching of the Medical School at Paris, and the "Propaganda"—as the Bishop calls it—for disseminating Atheistic doctrines. A copious array of facts and extracts is given under each head, and a long series of "pieces justificatives follows, consisting chiefly of letters from French Bishops confirming and supplementing the statements of facts contained in earlier portions of the book. Our readers must be well aware, by this time, that Mgr. Dupanloup is one of the liveliest and most eloquent of French writers; and an orator, who is also a man of strong convictions and a Frenchman, is no doubt very apt to be run away with by the enthusiasm of the moment. It is only fair, however, to say that there is very little of rhetorical colouring here. The author seems to have felt that his facts might well be allowed to speak for themselves. It remains of course to be seen how far M. Duruy will be able, in the debate in the Chambers announced for May the 20th, to exonerate himself from complicity with the infidel teaching which he is roundly asserted to be promoting with the whole weight of official encouragement and patronage. But of the character of that teaching, and its wide prevalence throughout France at present, nobody who reads the Bishop's cry of "alarm" can entertain the slightest doubt. And few probably will think his alarm unreasonable, even if it should be somewhat exaggerated. The question is so entirely one of fact that we shall best consult the convenience of our readers by giving them some account of the leading points established on the direct testimony of the inculpated patries themselves, in Mgr. Dupanloup's letter.

It appears that in Madame Lemonnier, now deceased, who had become first a Protestant, then a Saint-Simonian and freethinker, conceived some years ago the notion of founding schools for girls from which all religious instruction was to be excluded. This at least was the programme, but it was only a blind, for in fact her own opinions have been sedulously inculcated in these schools, which now number three hundred pupils. The Bishop says his attention was first drawn to the subject by the report, in the *Phare de la Loire*, of the funeral of a Madame B. one of Madame Lemonnier's friends and assistants, and like her, an unbeliever. There was of course no religious ceremony but Madame B.'s husband pronounced an oration over her grave in which he eulogized her as a "freethinker," who believed in nothing but "science and justice," and desired no other support in life or at the hour of death, though he rather inconsistently complained that science and justice had been unable to preserve her from "the fatal and unjust blow which struck her down in the flower of her age!" The great work of her life had been to educate young girls "in morality without religion," and her three hundred pupils, after listening to this edifying discourse, "threw flowers from their pious hands on her tomb." A Madame Elisa M., another of their teachers, then delivered an oration advising them to follow in the steps of their late mistress, and become in their turn, as mothers, the female apostles of the same "salutary traditions." The Bishop gives a formidable list of subscribers to these shools, and, what is more, shows that M. Duruy has inspected them, and pronounced last year a glowing eulogium on their merits before the Legislative Body, taking care to say nothing of the opinions of their founders and conductors, and simply treating them as "shools of professional education." They are thus doing their work of anti-Christian propagandism with the full prestige of Government support. We may pass more rapidly over the next section, on the Masonic League, which describes itself as "not a society, but a confederation of societies," and appears to be doing for the education of boys what Madame Lemonnier undertook to do for girls. Religion is peremptorily excluded from its schools, as being, according to the *Masonic World*, "susceptible, under certain aspects of destroying all morality." To guard against so deplorable a result, *Emile, Notre Dame de Paris*, and the writings of George Sand, are placed among the moral works used in their system for the instruction of youth. The League has already formed educational centres in several of the principal cities of France, and the definitive authorization of the Minister of Public Instruction has been obtained. But M. Duruy's connexion with the sceptical propaganda is, according to the Bishop, something more than that of sanctioning it only. He has himself instituted conferences and courses of public instruction throughout the country, in which downright materialism is taught, and men are represented as magnified apes who, without particularly improving their intellects, have lost their tails. This cheerful estimate of humanity seems to have become very popular in France, as is abundantly shown in the section on the Medical School of Paris, which is the longest, and certainly the most startling, in the book.

In establishing this part of his indictment Mgr. Dupanloup is careful to verify all his assertions by extracts which are not a little remarkable; perhaps we might, without impropriety, have used a more expressive epithet. The following are some of the propositions widely held by the medical students and professors, and proclaimed on all possible occasions:—that feeling and conscience are properties of matter; that thought is a movement of matter; that crime is the logical "and inevitable" result of passion; that the notion of any immaterial power is absolutely unmeaning; that man could only have come into being through the development of species, for there is no such thing as Creation or Creator. We cannot be surprised at the Bishop speaking of such teaching as not only a denial of God and the human soul, but an uprooting of the foundations of moral and social order. One practical suggestion based upon it by a certain M. Moleschott is that "the honour of the dead should be abolished," and all cemeteries desecrated after being used a twelvemonth, that the bones contained in them may "supply to plants the power of creating fresh men." We must content ourselves with a few specimens culled from the published discourses of these evangelists of the materialistic gospel, which may be briefly described as the glad tidings of universal annihilation. The following is from a thesis publicly accepted by the Medical Faculty and the University of Paris, though at the last moment, three months afterwards, M. Duruy yielded to the outcry raised, and refused the writer his diploma. "Why," he exclaims, "do we speak of liberty? Man obeys the laws of his being, as the stone obeys the laws of gravity. There is no such thing as responsibility. It is natural for judges and magistrates to talk of it; but we, who understand human nature, ought not to make ourselves their accomplices." This is pretty well, but three essays which not only won their authors their doctor's degree, but were rewarded also with prize medals contain, still stronger doctrine. The first of the essayists, after renouncing all "metaphysical ideas" as useless and dangerous, observes that the sun alone created all things, including thought and civilization. The second adds that the notions of a First Cause and of an immaterial soul are chimerical and impossible, and that it is better to be a perfected ape than a degenerate Adam. The third is still bolder, and begins with classing a belief in God and the soul among signs of incipient lunacy. Fetichism and polytheism he considers on the whole more logical and less mischievous than monotheism. Morality, notwithstanding its absolute pretensions, is the most relative of all the sciences. It is not inconceivable that locomotives may have passions and wills as much as men. This young doctor informs us that Comte is his only master, and Positivism his only creed. Nor can it be said that the pupils, as sometimes happens, have outstripped their teachers. M. Verneuil, one of the Professors, lays down as an axiom that there is no difference, except of degree between the faculties of men and brutes. He has doubts indeed as to brutes being able to form abstract ideas, but that is chiefly because he entertains a similar doubt about men. As to freewill, men and brutes are on a par; in one sense both have it, in another sense neither. There is sometimes more difference between one monkey and another than between a man and a monkey. Another of these authories describes how, at an earlier period of the world, every family of larger apes contained a certain number of men in its ranks, who by degrees separated off and began to form an exclusive society of their own. Another Professor says that "virtue and vice are as much natural products as sugar and vitriol." This is not all. The new system of female education seems to be already producing its fruits. The French translator of Darwin, who is a young lady of distinguished attainments, expresses her profound regret at "the mistaken laws, and blind and imprudent charity, of the Christian era" which prevent the good old plan of killing all weakly or mis-shapen infants, who are "a disgrace to our nature," from being carried out still, as in Pagan Rome. The Bishop refers to other authorities he had thought of quoting; but as decency would have required him to translate the passages into Latin first, he decided to omit them. Probably his readers will think they have had enough already. As to the general dissemination of these principles throughout France, he adds some remarkable statistics. An official Report is quoted, stating that out of 9,000,000 books hawked about the country by "colporteurs" before 1862, more than 8,000,000 were immoral works. In the libraries established by public authority in various parts of the country, as well for youth as for adults, are found not only such books as Renan's "Vie de Jésus" and Rousseau's "Confessions" but Voltaire's "Candide," the "Wandering Jew," the "Mysteries of Paris," and more of the same kind. M. Duruy boasts of having founded 30,000 adult schools in towns and villages, and distributed during the last year only as many as 70,000 volumes among them.

* *Les Alarmes de l'Episcopat justifiées par les faits. Lettre à un Cardinal.* Par Mgr. l'Eveque d'Orleans. Paris: 1868.

GOOD PEOPLE.

(*London Review.*)

THE meeting at St. Jame's Hall on Wednesday reminds us of the existence in the world of a class of people who are, in point of fact, a great deal too good for it. The bishops and clergymen who assembled on that occasion represent very distinctly those persons who, without meaning mischief, contrive to put constant obstructions in the way of progress. The great difficulty in dealing with them is that they are generally credited with intentions which render them respectable. Otherwise, of course, they would be swept out of the way at once. But when a man holds views which admit of a show of reason, and which are erected with time, he claims a certain amount of consideration as to the mode in which you are to treat with him about them. It is hard to tell a bishop, even euphuistically, that he is a fool, or a philanthropist who wishes to dispense with hanging that he is guilty of a criminal disregard for the safety of many lives. And yet what are you to do? A reform is required; it is plain to every unprejudiced or unwarped mind that it is necessary and essential; yet you will find it strenuously opposed by hosts of what we may term good people, who, with perhaps an honest anxiety to improve every thing, contrive, by their antagonism to sound principles, to obstruct and embarrass the course that affairs should take.

Good people will be usually found to possess a great amount of self-confidence, with very little humility. There is a sensible kind of humility which nothing can teach them. They persistently refuse to profit by experience, and indeed will await coming across experiences in order to keep their minds quite undistracted by a variety of opinions. Their brains are small, though their hearts may be large. Shut up in a college, or dosing away comfortably in snug vicarages, are thousands of excellent and virtuous men—men who are examples of piety and model husbands, who do their work steadily and faithfully, according to the mild and perhaps dim light within them, but who are as much out of place in the keen atmosphere of the grey hard world as a fish would be out of water. They may possess the soundest notions upon Latin quantities and Greek particles; they may be profoundly read in the Scriptures; they may even be so far advanced as to study the contemporary essays of a religious newspaper; but upon the ground upon which ordinary people move they cut the queerest antics imaginable. Hence it is we find the episcopal and clerical opposition, not only to the abolition of the Irish Church, but to the removal of many other abuses and stoppages. Purchase in the army is supported by old gentlemen, who will tell you they support it for the "good" of the service. The very principle, not of Conservatism, but of Toryism, is founded on the supposition that good can only be got out of things that have rested for centuries in one spot. This word "good" is of a very injudicious and sheltering significance, and has concealed more real danger and trouble than any other in the language. Knaves use it for their own purposes, and those who are not knaves, but fools, let us say the reverse, when clothed with the surface qualities it expresses, fall a prey into the hands of the unscrupulous, and are made the instruments of their ambition. When Mr. Disraeli cried out that the Church was in danger, and took to writing letters on "Maundy Thursday," and hinting at Jesuits he knew he would attract the "good" people at once. Unfortunately, or perhaps, fortunately, your good man has a protective quality in his weakness; like all feeble things, he is dreadfully suspicious. Now, Mr. Disraeli's antecedents, and his career, although not wanting on the score of ability did not go far to reassure the good people that he literally meant everything he said or wrote. Therefore they have not come forward with that unanimity which Mr. Disraeli probably calculated upon. Their demonstrations have been, with the exception of that at St. James's Hall, of a cold and of a thin kind. For we do not for a moment associate them with the very distinguishable and disagreeable class who come under the head of "bigots." The bigot is only good in the sense of being good for nothing but evil. The persons to whom we refer do not howl at the Pope, or entertain a desire to roast Roman Catholics. They would be quite statisfied to live on the friendliest terms with their neighbours, if their neighbours will only agree never to differ with them. In Ireland at present the majority of the clergymen of the Establishment are good people. They are not bigots, and have no sympathy with intolerance. But they live in an exclusive set of their own. They hear little but what Tennyson terms "rustic cackle." No wonder that they express themselves utterly astonished and dumbfoundered at the quick and sudden attack upon an institution which seems to them to have been established by divine right and ordination. They imagined that there were only two parties in the State—Protestants and Roman Catholics. If the latter attempted to sever the Church from the Government, surely such sacrilege would be resisted to the death by the former. They never contemplated, they never studied, the strange shades and diversities into which modern ideas have become separated; they never observed that with those separations there were affected certain novel points of contact on equality, which to the good people seem entirely preposterous and absurd, because they have not watched the process by which the results have come about. When a gigantic bridge is thrown across a cliff, the rustics stare at the wonder with open mouth, having been more or less indifferent to, or incapable of, understanding the consecutive stages of the work. So it is with the good people, and it is to be hoped that when things are smoothed over, and the bridges which are now being laid are finished, they will surrender their credulity as to their value, and the feasibility of erecting them.

It is not alone in religious matters that good people are obstructive. There is never a sanitary measure proposed for the benefit of some dirty little town but there is certain to be a respectable person of this order proclaiming that such an operation will be the ruin of the place. He always opens his speech on the subject by stating that at least his honesty cannot be questioned, because every one knows that what he has at heart is the public "good." When railways were first introduced the good people opposed them as promoting that odd movement called in their vocabulary "flying in the face of Providence." The first accident that occurred, they immediately insisted that their interpretation of the views of Providence on the subject of locomotion must be correct. Nevertheless, the railways flourish, if not financially, at least as far as travelling is concerned. Enterprise of all kinds would, indeed, be brought to a dead level if the good people had their way. Risk is a thing they have a horror of. The mathematical certainty of the dividends payable by the Bank of England is the only sort of speculation they place faith in. Still the good people have their uses. In the smaller charities and courtesies of life they are tolerable. To be sure, amiability is sometimes irritating; but the quality is rare enough to be enjoyed when met with. Then good people interest themselves in subscriptions for kindly purposes. From their placid and half-torpid method of existence, they find time for the exercise of religious genialities; and, from their natures, they have an inclination to confer benefits which, while satisfying their temper for virtue, will demand at least as much from the pockets of other people as their own. Thus, to some extent, there is a certain product of value conveyed through a clumsy medium; but still it is a definite product. But, on the whole good people do more mischief than they accidentally compensate for. They are often allied with that abstraction known as Mrs. Grundy. Mrs. Grundy represents the most ordinary drift of opinions in the world, and that drift is the refuge of your proverbial philosophers, who subsist upon copybook moralities, and who are put upon the defensive the moment they hear anything original or fresh propounded. While they are the first to deprecate her selfishness when it tells against their own entusiastic hobbies, they never fail to support her anxioms when they coincide with their peculiar weaknesses. They will tell you that precipitation is bad at a time when decision and alertness are of vital moment. They will insist on delay at any price when the value of delay has been exhausted. What will the good people do when the new Reform Act comes into operation? Then, indeed, they will find that the patience with which they are at present heard will be changed for peremptory challenges as to be practical worth of their ideas. It is only in an old and luxurious state of society that placid ornaments like the good people with roccoco or mediæval ideas, can be tolerated. Under a different "regime" they will appear as so many Rip Van Winkles awaking from a long sleep, during which men and cities have changed by the mutation of beliefs into wearing aspects wholly unrecognisable to the dreamers. And the good people are dreamers. It is in vain that they cry out against the coming of changes, and the sooner they accommodate themselves to the times the better. If they are sincere in their expressions of philanthropy, they will not fail to do so.

BANKS.

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

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BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
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E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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The current rates of Exchange are:—

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On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/8d. do.
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Bombay, 10th June 1868.

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Do.	12	do. 6

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Bombay, 25th June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

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" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st.

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Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

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Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15 11
Do. 1863	341,668	3 2
Do. 1864	406,403	13 10

Showing an increase over 1863 of 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

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Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18 6
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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FOR SALE, at MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th April 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots,	xetrr	stou
Do. Enamel	do.	do.
Do. do.	Jack Boots.	
Do. Calf	Wellington's,	spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress	do.	do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

PAINTS AND OILS.

	Cash with order	Credit.
Genuine White Lead in 28 lb. tins, per tin	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8-8
do. do. do. " 56 lb. do.	" " 14-0	" 16-0
Finest Red Lead in 56 lb. tins at per tin	" " 11-0	" 13-0
do. Black Paint in 7 lb. tins	do. do. " 2-0	" 2-8
do. Patent Dryers	do. do. " 2-0	" 2-8
Best English Boiled Oil in 5 Gal. Drums	per Gal. " 3-0	" 33
Do. do. Raw Linseed Oil	per Gallon " 2-12	" 3-4
Do. Rectified Spt. Turpentine in 5 Gallon Drums,	per Gallon " 3-8	" 4-0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England,—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	Do.	" 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Quarts, ...Rs. 18 per doz.

Fine Pale Sherry,	Quarts,	" 28 "
Pale Sherry,	Quarts,	" 24 "
Fine Burgundy,	Quarts,	" 15 "
Fine Pale Brandy,	Quarts,	" 27 "
Orange Bitters,	Quarts,	" 15 "

At J. A. BROWN & Co.,
15th May 1863. 1, Deane Lane.

TO MESSES.—BEER and STOUT—BASS' BEER, by Stone, in *Imperial* Quarts, in 1st class condition.

Cash with order. Credit.
Rs. 8 per doz. Rs. 8-8 per doz.

The above sized Bottles are much cheaper for Messes and large Consumers than the ordinary.

GUINESS'S DOUBLE EXTRA STOUT, in prime condition.

Cash with order... Credit.
Quarts Rs. 7 per doz. Rs. 7-10 per doz.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
N. B.—See Discounts for Monthly Payments.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	Do.	pints at " 7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	" at " 25	"
	Cognac tres vieux	at " 35	"
BR NDY.	"	Champagne at " 35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarsberg	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz
	"	pints at " 16	"
	Imperial	quarts at " 32	"
	"	pints at " 17	"
	Diapeile des Rheins	quarts at " 35	"
	"	" at " 24	"
	Moselle	pints at " 13	"
	"	" at " 33	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts in Cases of		1 doz. each
Do.	Pints	do.	2 "
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1 "
Do.	Pints	do.	2 "
HOCK	(Hockheimer)	Quarts. do.	1 "
Do.	(Marcobrunner)	Qts. do.	1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box	

ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET	in cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	(St. Julien)		"

W. NICOL & Co.

PRICE LIST:—

CHAMPAGNE.		Quarts	Rs.
La Perle	Titus Newhouse	"	30
Rubis	do.	"	28
Champagne	do.	"	24
Champagne	do.	"	18
Champagne, Superior	B. & E. Perrier	"	30
Aux Armes de Reims	Gust Gibert	"	24
Aux 2 Roussons	do.	"	28
Aux Medailles	do.	"	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	"	38

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarrhsberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	32
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Laubenheimer	G. M. Pabstman Son.	Quarts	15
Queen Victoria Vineyard	do.	"	48
do.	do.	"	54
Hochheimer	Gebr. Schmits	"	24
Rudesheimer	do.	"	32
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	"	36

CLARETS.

Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	Quarts	24
Chateau de Frauds, H. and C. Balaresque		"	19
Chateau Puissequin	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	17
Chateau de Issau	do.	"	34
Margaux	do.	"	13
Barsac White Wine	do.	"	15
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion	do.	"	28
Bages Pauliac	do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	"	34
St. Julien Medoc	do.	"	15
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case)	Van Overzee & Co.	"	36

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry	No. 2	Titus Newhouse	Quarts. 18
do.	3	do.	" 22
do.	4	do.	" 36
Port Wine	1	do.	" 18
do.	2	do.	" 22
do.	3	do.	" 28
Burgundy Ports		R. G. Hobbs & Co.	" 12
do.		do.	" 16
Brandy		do.	" 18
do.		do.	" 24
do.		H. Hibelot & Co.	" 18
do.		do.	" 20
do.		John Backes	" 15
do.		Oliver Peyriac	" 14
Old Cognac		R. G. Hobbs & Co.	" 30
do.		Blanchy Freres & Co.	" 22
Best do.		do.	" 30
Best do.		R. G. Hobbs & Co.	" 30
Verandah Superior		"	" 16
Absynthe		"	" 30
Ginger Wine		Titus Newhouse	" 17
Old Jamaica Rum		do.	" 20
Bonekamp of Maagbitter		do.	" 20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount